Political, Fashionable and Theatrical Intelligence,

ko., &c.,

Our London Correspon ALBEMARLE STREET, PIGCADILLY, LONDON, Aug. 26, 1853.

ne of the Eastern Question-France and Belgium London Ente London Theatricals. -London Enveloped in Fog-The Latest

thstanding all the improved facilities communication, we are to-day without news from the last. Rumors from Vienna speak of the despatches morived there as being favorable to peace, yet Molconcentrated on the Danube, and that another corps d'armée has marched into the principalities; also, that the army in Bessarabia has not received orders to advance, but that everything is to be in readiness for such instructions. There really is no knowing what or whom to believe in this protracted ques

The latest Paris on dits are to the effect that the Perte has accepted the Viennese letter, but still on the indispensable condition of the evacuation of the Danubian provinces, previous to the new ambassador being sent to Constantinople.

A Constantinople correspondent of the Wandere writes, on the 8th inst: - Herr Von Bruck demands er stipulates that all political refugees shall have an shode assigned them in the interior. M. de la Cour backs him in this, and only Lord Redcliffe is averse to the measure. In the meantime the police have been instructed to keep a list of all refugees who are without employment." Does not this look very much like a quadruple alliance, and England iso-

On Wednesday the grand manoeuvres took place at the camp of Satory, near Versailles, in honor of the deputation of Austrian officers, who have been sent by their government on the invitation of Louis

The Emperor is still at the baths of Dieppe, where It is said he is highly pleased with the cordiality of reception. On Monday morning the Emperor and Empress were present at the launch of a vesse christened Eugenie. All the inhabitants and the population of the vicinage, turned out in the stream see their magistrates. An estrade was raised ir the vessel for the Imperial party, who were en-

mear the vessel for the imperial party, who were enflucisationally welcomed.

La Constitutional of yesterday derotes its first
page to extracts from, and remarks on an anouymones pampliet, purporting to be by a Belgian, on
the marriage of the Duke of Brabant with an Aus-

the marriage of the Duke of Brabant with an Austrian archduoness. France, he says, appears to him to be the State which should possess or protect Belgum; but he imagines that, from the marriage which has just taken place, it must necessarily fall into the arms of Austria. The marriage, he says, will separate Belgum still more from Holland, and is a defiance to France.

Mine, De Persigny, wife of the French Minister at the Interior, had a narrow escape of her life some few evenings since. She was sitting with some friends at Ville d'Auray, to view some fireworks, when the horses of a carriage, carelessly left with mobedy to take care of them, ran away and overturned her. But for the strength of the armchair in which she wass eated, she would have been inevitably killed on the spot. Though far advanced in her pregnancy, happily no dangerous results are to be feared.

We have had a regular November dense fog, which

heby killed on the spot. Though far advanced in her pregnancy, happily no dangerous results are to be feared.

We have had a regular November dense fog, which that made its appearance early on Wednesday morning. The navigation on the river was delayed until an advanced hour of the day, when Phoebus did manage to peep forth.

As I told you in my last, the season of the Royal Halian came to a close on Saturday. I deferred till be-day a resumé of the 1853 campaign, fearing to brespass toe much upon your valuable space. Strange to say, the lack of opposition seems to have been unattended with beneficial results to Mr. Gye and his co-directors, for the season hat been, notwithstanding the faming accounts of many morning papers. As from a successful one, and some thousands have been lost. Rossin's "Guglielmo Tell," admirably performed, served to bring the season to an end, and Tamberlik and Ronconf were as great as ever in their respective parts, nor must I omit honorable mention of Mine. Custellan, Signors Zeiger and Tagisalico. After the opera, "God Save the Queen" was sung by the whole company, Mine. Castellan taking the solo verses. Mr. Costs, on a general and continued call, came forward to bow his acknowledgments. This was the seventh season of Covent Gar den theatre as an Italian opera house. The operas given were "Masaniello," (on the opening night,) including in the cast Tamberlik, Formes, and Mine Castelian. Tamberlik inst appeared before an English andience, as Masaniello, the season before last. A debutante, (with regret do I say it,) Md'lle. Melina Marmet, failed in the part of Feuells. In succession came "Il Barbiere de Seviglia," with the leviathan of the lyric stage, as Figaro, needless to add the ever inimitable Signor Ronconi. Lu-

Castelana. Tambertik first appeared perfor last.

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chesi, the new teuor, made a ferco as Almaviva,

but McIlle. Angiolena Besio, favorably remembered

from last season, proved herself an asomplished vo
calist in the music of Rossini. Herr Formes

took the operatic town completely by storm in the

hitherto insignificant part of Basilio. "In Fille

mal gardee." a very slight divertissement, intro
descent to McIlle. Besson, (a thoroughly pretty fair
haired "Angloise." by name Mrs Maguire!) who,

fresh from the Opera Francais, did the light fantastic

mear to perfection. Shortly afterwards came Doni
setta's delightful opera butla, "L'Eliser d'amore,"

with the dulcamars of all the dulcamars, Signor

Ronconi. The risible muscles of the chorus and

orchestra, like those of the auditory, are always in a

high state of excitement when Ronconi appears as

the quack. He really is irresistible. "Gughelmo

Tell" followed, and close upon his heels came the

"rentree" of Julia Grist as the virgin privices.

"Norma." Truth to tell, "the light of other days

has faded, and an old prima donna would do well

to recollect what Macketh says about "the sere

and yellow leaf." She should attribute her sulhusi.

neite reception rather to old associations than to pre
sent sceptition. She may be said to be almost as

energetic as of yere, but her upper notes are fre
generally unsure, and her execution is occasionally

mervous and disconnected. Tamberiik was the

Poliko, and a very good and a very noisy one, too.

The Oroveso of Herr Formes was a remarkable

piece of fine singing and acting, particularly in the

activativation of the sevening our English friend Frenonified,

Mille. Besson, was silly enough to attempt Carlotta

Grist's creation in "Le Dinble A Quatre." Was

were ver

and from the drawingroom pianoforte to the screwed up mouth of myriads of our pamins, the catching ballata strikes monentarily upon your tympanum. Dr. Spohr's "Jessonda," and Hector Berlietz, "Benevenuto Cellini," (already reported by me at length.) were the two other novoties, neither destined for popularity. In the production of "Lucia di Lamermoor" we missed Mr. Sims Reeves, and the opera of "Braani" was quite insupportable without him and Madame Cruvelli.

Of prima donnas we have had more than enough, almost to experimentalizing, so that many of the best operas have been shelved. Madame Julienne, a praise worthy! artiste, appeared only once as Alice, in "Roberto il Diavolo," and Mme. Medori, from St. Petersburg, with a colossal reputation, which she sustained a moietié, appeared as Maria di Roban. Mme. Tedesco, from the Grand Opera, Paris, made her début as Fides, in "The Prophet," a part in which Griss almost failed, after the admirable and mover-to-be-forgotten creation of Mme, Viardot Garcha, the accomplished sister of Mme, Malibran. Tamberlik attempted the part of John of Leyden, doubt less by the advice of some injudicious friends, for it much be admitted that it was, par excellence, exclu-

sively a rôle of Mario's. On the close of the short summer season at Drury Lane, and shem Mile Punhett had achieved a succession of triumphs in Mr. W. R. Mark well's operatic ballet of "The Spirit of the Valley," her services were secured by fir. Gye, as leader of the akating scene in "The Prophet." The erchestra, under Mesers. Costa and Mellon, has been as efficient as ever. The general stage arrangements and muse em-scene, thanks to Mr. Harris, have been the theme of universal admiration.

The operatic season of the Lyceum theatre comes to an end this evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves appear as Lucia and Edgardo. Mr. Allcioft, the lease, has netted a considerable sum.

Mr. Webster and Madame Ce este have returned from Paris, but with no novelties. Herr Formes, Herr Re ckardt, and Mme. Caradori, are drawing good houses at poor old Drury. They play "Lucrezia Borgia" to-night, and Handel's "Acis and Galstea," to morrow night. Mr. Jarrett, the celebrated horn player, is the impressario. The ballet, which follows, is worse than bad. The Aztec children, notwithstanding the paid puffs in venal publications, and the vast expense for advertisements, are approaching a state of failure. The public have discovered Barnum at the bottom of it, and the legend of the author of the "moon hoax" won't go down at any price. Mr. Anderson opens at the Royal Standard on Saturday. Mr. Davenport and Miss Fanny Vining are doing wonders in the North. Mr. McKean Buchanan is also starring in that quarter.

To-morrow evening, Sadler's Wells theatre once more opens wide its portals, under the continued management of Mr. Phelps. This house has for several seasons past, carned an honorable reputation for the support it has given to the legitimate drama of England. The immortal Shakspearie's grand (let Voltaire say what he will) and werd "Macbeth," with new scenery, dresses, and decorations, will be performed on the opening night, and from the general programme we deduce that the good taste which has prevailed during the lesseship of Mr.

Our Parris Correspondence,

PARIS, August 25, 1853. The Emperor and Empress at Dieppe-Arriva
and Reception-The Turkish Question in Paris-Continental Review-General Miscellany, &c.

Paris, since the great fête of Napoleon, has resumed its dullness, and is as deserted and tedions as it has been since the beginning of July last. The seat of the government, which was at St. Cloud, and gave a sort of feverish animation to the diplo matic society of the capital of France, has been transported by the departure of the Emperor, to the northern city of Dieppe. The journey of Louis Na-poleon, which I already announced in my two last letters, took place on Saturday last, at half-past one o'clock, from St. Cloud; and the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by a certain number of courtiers, and preceded by a select party of attachés of every sex and rank, took their seat in a special wagon, made expressly for the imperial couple, furnished with the utmost care and taste, and composed of a dining room, saloon, and boudoir. The train arrived at Dieppe at six o'clock, and their majesties were received by the Prefect, the Mayor, and other dignitaries of the Department of Seine inferior. The Mayor, at the instigation of the Common Council of Dieppe, offered the Emperor the perpetual donation of the City Hall, with the sea shore of the hotel, which is about twenty acres wide, and which had been prepared for the sea bathing of the Empress. Despite the bombastic reports of the newspapers, written by the special reporters, sent on to the spot by the editors of the Paris press, I know from a gentleman, just re-turned from Dieppe, that the reception of the Emperor and Empress nas been quiet, and not as on hasiastic as reported. Louis Napoleon did not gare his usual and Empress has been quiet, and not as enthusiastic as reported. Louis Napoleon did not gare his usual courtesy to conquer the popularity at which he aims; but the citizens of Dieppe were on the qui vive, and lew of them manifested their sympathy by their shouts. The only acclamations which ware loud and deafening were those of the Parisian emissaries, and of a few strangers from England, who have no feeling whatever either against or for the French Emperor, but who only consider him as the chief of the French nation. In the evening, a few hotels and houses of the Dieppese were illuminated, and even the illuminations were made by the persons holding office in the government. The Empress, with the aim to popularize herself, has refused to take her bathing within the limits which had been made for her and friends; but she has manifested the desire of taking her baths with the rest of the company. On the 22d, a magnificent ship was lannched in presence of the imperial couple and an immense congregation of people. The effect was magnificent, and worth seeing. This vessel will be called Engenie, after the Empress, who had consented to give the ship her name.

It is not known, as yet, how long the Emperor and Empress will remain at Dieppe. It had been reported that Louis Napoleon had manifested the intention to return to Paris on Wednesday next, after having left the Empress at Dieppe. Then he was to go alone to Lille, Dunkerque, 5t. Omer, and the Camp of Helfant. Such was the first plan, but it has been modified, and now, I am told, that Louis Napoleon will remain during two weeks with his wife, and that he will return with her to Paris, to dwell at Trianon and Fentainbleau. From Dieppe, before returning here, they will proceed to St. Omer and Helfant. Louis Napoleon does not desire to leave his wife alone, for the fear he entertains that she would do something not according to etiquette.

During the absence of the Emperor from Paris,

his wife alone, for the fear he entertains that she would do something not according to etiquette.

During the absence of the Emperor from Paris, several of his ministers, General St. Arnault, M. Fould, and M. Mazne, have left their business, to be present at the sitting of the Conseile generator (section of the departments) of which they are presidents, Their celleagues, M. Abbatuen, Duco, and Fortoul, have taken in hand the management of affairs. Thus, the chariot of the State will go on without interruption.

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A decree, granting the privilege of several important concessions or railways, has also been issued, on the 20th inst. These concessions are as follows:—
1st. One railway from Paris to Mulhouse, with a branch on Coulommiere. 2d. One railway from Nancy to Gray, open on the Strasbourg line, between Nancy and Luneville. 3d. One railway from Paris to St. Maur and St. Maur. 4th. Oze railway from Dijon to Belfon. 5th. One railway from St. Denis to Creil, on the northern line. 6th. One railway from Nantes to St. Nazare; and 8th, one railway from Lyons to La Roche and Auxerre. These different lines of railway will now complete the "net" of the French railroads, and will be of much use to the prosperity of commerce, which is still of the meanest kind in the mighty country of France. The appearance of these different concessions in the government organ, Le Moniteur, has been to the eye of every person, well connected with the politic Louis Napoleon, the best proof that the peace of Europe was not to be violated, at least for the present.

The last trial of the legitimist correspondents, who were accused of hailing written letters against the government of Louis Napoleon, came off at the imperial court of Ronen, and the judge decided that the "black cabinet" had acted legality in opening the letters and violating the secrets of correspondence. This shameful sentence has excited the utmost in dignation among the honest and independent prese. Messrs. A. Costlogon, Virmastre de Flanhol, and Flaudin have thus been sentenced to several months' imprisonment, and each of them to a sum of 100 francs for fine. It is said that the above-named gentlemen intend appealing to another jury against this shameful sentence.

The article written in the Times about the visit of the United States in Paris, to the court of Louis Napoleon in his black suit, inctead of his uniform, has b

of the Old World would soon be an honest life for everybody.

The Belgian newspapers are filled with the details of the wedding of the Duke of Brabant to the Archduchess Marie Henrietta of Austria. The bride was received by the husband and King Leopold at the frontier of Belgian at Verviers, and was married on Tuesday last in the cathedral of Brussels, called Ste. Gudale, with the utmost pageant. According to the Belgiam press the enthusiasm of the Belgians is incredible. Never such shouts of love and devotion have been heard in any country. The new Duchess of Brabant is a graceful young soman, only seventeen years old; she is short sized, but her man-

sers are quite distingue she is a brucette, with back eyes, and her complexion is as white as alabaster. Her nee is of an aqueline form, and her lips quite well formed, in the Austran style. All those who have been living in her lutiosacy affirm that she possesses a temper kind and benevient. The Duke of Brabant, the elder son to the King of Belgium, is a fine looking young man, only nine teen years old, of a slight figure and of a fair complexion. He looked quite like his mother, the daughter of Louis Philippe, or rather like the Duke of Orleans, who was accidentally killed on the road of the Revolte, near Neuilly. It is generally said that the match is quite well arranged. Politically speaking, the alliance of Belgium with Austria must be considered as a new tie, adding to the strength of the Belgian government, and no one can tell how disagrenably it has been looked upon by the Emperor Louis Napoleon. I know it as a positive fact that all possible steps had been taken to prevent, diplomatically, this union; but the utmost contempt has been taken of all these steps, and Austria has given her imperial daughter to the nephew of the Orleans family. Such an alliance must be considered as of immense weight in the chances which the Orleans family have of returning to France induc time.

In Tuscany the utmost excitement exists about a decision just given by the Duke of Tuscany, by which a law is to be produced that will confer on the government the right of appointing the mayors and members of the council, who were till now elected by the people. Thus that part of Italy which had lost its political liberties has now lost its commercial freedom.

In Switzerland new difficulties seem to have been

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In Switzerland new difficulties seem to have been brought on against the rights of that country by the neighboring governments. A few days ago the government of Bavaria took possession of twenty boxes, containing an invoice of photols for the federal cavalry; and though it was proved that these weapons were for the use of the Swiss soldiers, they have not been returned. The interference of the French government has been demanded in this affair, and it is gaid that the boxes will be returned to the French frontiers, and thence transmitted to Switzerland.

In Austris, the wedding of the Emperor with Princess Ebzabeth Amelia Eugenie. of Bavaria, is accomplished, and the nuptials will be celebrated next week. The new Empress was born on the 24th December, 1837.

December, 1837.

The news of the acceptation of the Sultan of the

Pecember, 1837.

The news of the acceptation of the Sultan of the Franco-Austrian proposition about the difficulties brought foward by Rossis against the government of Abdel-Medjid, is considered confirmed. The Divan has approved the proposals, and advised the Sultan to give his consent to that treaty. As for the new complication relative to the Austrian clamor about Fervia, nothing positive is known about it. The French and English squadrons are still at Besika, but numerous disease are raging among the British sailors, and the Admiral has written to the admiralty to know what was to be done.

Abdel Kadir is said to live in the utmost retirement and tranquillity at Brousse. He is now taking the waters for his health, and he passes all the daytime in prayer. It appears that the ex-African hero has not net with the fraternal reception which he expected to meet in Asia when he went there from France. He is now "nobody" in his country. From Aleppo, in Asia, we receive the intelligence of a conspiracy of the Mussulmans, which had for its object to murder all the Christians of the city. The Governor of Aleppo, Ali-Asung Bashaw, and Soleyman Bashaw, his associate, took the necessary steps to capture the chiefs of the plot, who were immediately beheaded as an example.

Mr. McRae, Consul of the United States in Paris, has issued his machesto, in the French press, in the shape of a circular directed to all the commercial men, machiniats, and inventors. This new officer seems to have for his aim to make his predecessor, Goodrich, forgotten; and I am bound to say, from what I know, that he has taken care to fulfil his duties with much energy and talent. We all wish him success and prosperity.

Colonel Ferrara, of Savra, one of the most celebrated exiles from Italy, has died here.

The Duke of Richemont, who pretended to be the son of Louis XVI., rival to Dr. Matthews, died at Villefranche, near Lyons, and the government immediately seized all the papers which were in his house.

PARIS, August 15, 1853. The Saint Napoleon Fete-Description of Paris-The Decorations, Salutes, Fire Works-Churches,

Theatres, Parks, and Reviews. The superiority of French decorative talent is well known throughout the world and if prizes were proposed for competition for excellence in getting up a public festival, Paris would conquer the palm. The entertainment and display of ornaments of all kinds, at the fête made up this year, has been really incomparable. It commenced at six in the morning by a salvo of one hundred and one guns fired from the Invalides, and as early as that hour a number of promenaders were already enjoying the cool air in the Champs Elysées, where thousands of workmen had long been busy from the first light of dawn, in putting up lamps and completing the various preparations. The weather was propitious, rain having fallen in the night and laid the dust, and the atmosphere being just so cloudy as to prevent the rays of the sun from falling on the earth with too much force. As the morning advanced the crowd gradually increased, thronged. The ground selected for the principal decorations comprised the garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, and the Champs Elysées, up to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. On the whole of this vast space lofty frameworks of timber were erected to imitate the arches and colorade of Moorish buildings of Grenads and the Alhambras. To any person standing near the centre of the Place de la Concorde the scene which met his gaze was exceedingly curious. On each terrace of the Tulleries gardens, near the grand entrance from the palace, stood a long range of lofty arcades of open wood-work, supported on wide pilasters, traced out with alight rods of wood, and ornamented with a variety of curious mouldings, unlike anything seen in the architecture of the present day. The only thing which must be regretted in this architecture made inside of the gardens of the Tuileries, is that M. Vizconti, the architect, gave orders to cut down all the branches of the mammoth trees which were not in line, and thus for the pleasure of one day the growth of about half a century has been destroyed. The whole formed a kind of architectural lacework, producing a most happy effect. An immense triumphal arch of the same description of work, stood in front of the main entrance into the garden, and from the centre main entrance into the garden, and from the centre of its arch was suspended an immense imperial crown, with wreaths of laurels connecting it to tracery above. Every part of these erections was covered over with colored lamps, to furnish forth the illumination of the night. All around the Place de a Concorde were erected similar constructions, all gaily painted in a uniform manner, so as to produce a kind of quaint harmony of coloring, very unusual in its style, but not unpleasing. Up the Champs Elysées to the Rond Point, was to be seen on each side a long extending range of similar arcades, supported on pilasters of the description already mentioned. Not less than three hundred and fifty-four of these arcades might be reckoned, the whole line cut into parts by twenty-six lofty portices, placed at equal distances. The arabesques, formed by the slight wooden rods, were hung around in every direction with colored lamps, and from the centre of each arcade was suspended a lustre for one hundred lights. Over the founds in, at the Rond Point, was raised an immense celestial sphere, bearing an enormous eagle with out spread wings, the whole ornamented with white and blue lamps in the shape of stars. From the Rond Point to the triumphal arth were to be seen three hundred and sixty lofty poles, placed at equal distances, and connected together below by a triple garland of tri-color lamps, and above by a broad cornice, on which also lamps were placed. This same ornamentation was adopted in the garden of the Tuileries, with this difference, that the lamps were there of white glass, looking in the distance like strings of huge pearls. Sixty immense chandeliers were suspended from gaily colored cords running across the main avenue of the Champs Elysées, and the triumphal arch at the end bore a vast star of the Legion of Honor, to be lit up at night with gas. The side peasages up the Champs Elysées, were also crossed with lines of colored lamps. One peculiarity of the ornamentation of clamps. He was to be some the grand ball of its arch was suspended an immense imperial crown, with wreaths of laurels connecting it to

But the fitte was not merely in honer of the Emperor, it was also, to certain extent, a religious one, since the fitt Nipoleon and that of the Assumption fall on the same day. In the various churches of Paris the image of the Holy Virgin was dressed out wito great splendour, and a grant service was celebrated in her honor. The attendance at these services was exceedingly great, and the churches continued to be crowded until twelve o'clock. In the course of the morning, also, provisions were distributed to the sum of 80,000 france at the different mairies of Paris to the poor and aged, and on this occasion the usual allowance was increased.

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About one o'clock the crowd became so dense in the Garden des Tuilenes and in the Champs Elysées that it was a work of labor to advance; and yet at that hour the attraction of boat races near the Pont d'Tnea attracted thousands and thousands of persons. On arriving there she crowd was again so dense that a stranger would almost imagine that this was the great point of attraction of the day. But so far was this from being the case, that further on, the Champs de Mars was thronged with a vast multitude waiting to witness the performances of the artists of the Hippodrome, who were to give a representation of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and a grand equestriat spectacle. M. Godard was also to ascend in his balloon, and the performers of the Imperial Cirque were to represent the "Capture of Layhouat."

In addition, about the same hour vast crowds now

In addition, about the same hour vast crowds now collected at the eastern end of Paris to witness pantomimic performances on the Place V alubert a and the Barrier du True, whilst thousands of others had filled the Theatre Francais, the Opera Comique, Palais Royal, Gyannaec, Porte St. Martin, Varieties Vaudeville. Gaite, and other principal theatres, to enjoy the gratial one performances whech they gave. At Berry, also, there were boat races, which could boast of ruly as many spectators as were collected at those taking place near the Pont I Phrna. In fact, all Paris was out of doors, and wherever a stranger turned, he was sure to find the same crowd of gay, animates, thoughtiess sight secre.

To a people so essentially military as the French, the diverthement prov ded for them in the Champs de Mars. was of great attraction, and every part of the ground from which a view could be obtained with the architect displayed great skill in constructing a very good of semblance of that place, the capture of white reflected bigh credit en the French army in Algeria. Nobing was wanting to make the succtair imagine humself on the soil of Algeria, and even the lurid glate on the buildings from African sky was well de incard by the brush of the painter. The mimic fort was atracked in due form by a body of about six hundred men, chasseurs de Vincennes, goanses, spahis, &c. The Arabs made a most determined resistance, and blazed a way from their battlements with great energy, but all their valor was of no avail sgainst the emergy and superior discipline of their sasalants, and the triculored flag of the vistorsatice; the Total city of eighteen, and M. Goolard made a buildon ascensiom. At four o'clock the Emperor and Empressient to this representation, M. Builsy rolled his hall weilst standing on it, up a spiral inclined plane. Mme. Saguis, now seventy six, danced like a young tirl of eighteen, and M. Goolard made a buildon ascension. At four o'clock the Emperor and Empressient to the Fate the change to the triuderies in an open

sphere at the Rond Point was covered with blue lights to represent the firmament, and the eagle above was one blaze of white light. The eye in looking at the various parts of this most beautiful illumination, became absolutely dazzled with the blaze, and the admiration at the scene was universal. It may give some idea of the extraordinary blaze of light which met the eye, when it is known that on the triumphal arch there were upwards of 10,000 lights, thence to the Rond Point eighty-two thousand, on the globe and eagle 9,000, on the arcades in the Champs Elysees and the Place de la Concorde 190,000, on the porticos 40,000, on the grand lustres 60,000, on the triumphal arch, near the Garden of the Tuilleries, 80,000, in the garden 100,000—in all not far from 900,000. This, too, is quite irrespective of the vast number of lights, lamps and lanterns in the side alleys and on the arcades which surrounded the Rond Point, to the triumphal arch of the Barriere de l'Etolie. So admirable were the arrangements that the whole was lit up in a little more than an hour.

Just as the spectators had has time to admire this beautiful scene, the hour for the fireworks had arrived. The living stream then directed its course towards that part of the Champs-Elysées, which commanded a view of the Invalides. Watches were eagerly looked at, and impatience made time appear to fly with leaden wings. At length, the signal blue light was seen, and was responded to by a flight of rockets, which mounted in the air and burst into a shower of brilliant stars of every hue, and these were again followed by flights of Roman candles and variously colored fires of all kinds. Next followed the pieces. The first represented the united cyphers of the Emperor and Empress, surrounded by a brilliant halo of stars, of all colors. The second was an allegorical mosaic. of novel effect, and divided into two tableaux, the first representing a triumphal portico, in the centre of which and on the upper part were the letters "N." and "N. E." united, and the sec lude, bundreds of rockets and Roman caudles were let off, filling the air with countless myriads of stars of the most brilliant and varied colors. Immediately after the grand piece had terminated its ephemeral existence, a luminous balloon was let off, bearing an eagle surmounted by a crown and holding in its claws a gigantic letter N. The balloon ascended majestically, throwing out from time to time showers of colored balls of fire. Next followed the grand bouquet, and certainly it was a most magnificent one. No sooner had it disappeared than the whole done of the Invalides burst out into a blaze of fire of a deep red color from Bengal lights placed round it. The effect produced was astonishing, and drew forth the most enthusiasiastic shouts from the countless multitude assembled.

it. The effect produced was astonishing, and drew forth the most enthusiasiastle shouts from the countless multitude assembled.

Fireworks were also let off at the Barrier of the Trone and on the wharf at Berey. At the former, the grand piece represented Napoleon I. at the bivouac on the eve of the battle of Austerlitz, and at the latter a naval combat, in which the Napoleon line of battle ship is represented engaging two other ships, which, after the fight, explode, and throw up rockets and Roman candles, and other free.

The public offices were all illuminated. The dome of the Pantheon, the cornice of the Legislative Chamber, and the Arc of Triumph, were lighted with gas. The Hotel de Ville, which was handsomely dressed out with tricolor flags and draperies, was also brilliantly dressed up. The column of the Place Vendome was illuminated at the top and bottom with lampions; but the effect was as shabby as possible. In the afternoon a certain number of veterans paid a visit to this spot, and deposited crowns of immortalles flowers on the steps.

Along the Boulevards, and the leading streets, the illuminations were general; but they seemed insig-

nificant after the fairy-like scene in the Champs

Taking this fêts in its ensemble, it may be said that it was one of the most beautiful ever beheld in Paris, and it is also satisfactory to mention that everything passed off without accident. The Emperor had desired that on the occasion of that fête all the pressures of intelligence and lavary, which the nich are obliged to pay for at so high a rate, should be placed gratuitously at the disposal of the people. At various points of the Champs Elysces or chestras, composed of the very best musicians, performed the first compositions of the very best masters. The theatres offered the most excellent plays of their repertoure, the best performers of Paris appearing. And something worth to be mentioned is, that no places were reserved for any one, either for the theatres or the regattas, or the illuminations or the fireworks. No ticket of admission was given; but the people, entirely master of all before them, found no obstacle, no barrier, no display of the public force anywhere. The authorities merely took care, in their protective capacity, that there should be no encomberment, and were ready to afford aid should there be the slightest appearance of danger; but no such appearance manifested itself anywhere. The people, throughout the whole of this long scene of festivity, conducted themselves with such perfect propriety as to prove that they deserved the high treat provided for them. It is only justice to mention that the programme of this fête was dictated to M. Vizcenti by the Emperor himself, and that the execution of the various parts was not inferior to the invention which had originated them.

The whole cost of the fête was one million six hundred thousand france. Quite a large sum for one day's pleasure.

PARIS, August 18, 1853. The Weather and the Orops-Sanitary Condition of the Continent-French Tourists-Mrs. Uncle Tom Stowe-Marriage of Madame Alboni - An Armenian Brig in Distress-Public Amusements
- Theatres-Ballooning-The Comet-City Ra.l-

roads-New Projects, &c., &c "Norte plint redeunt spectacula mane." This Latin notation, which I have already employed in one or two of my letters, contains decidedly the very words to apply to the present sort of weather. I do not know if summer has visited us this year, but, with the exception of three or four hot days, we have had all the time a series of chilly temperature, a certain number of storms, which have rendered the season as cold as autumn in its last period. I will mention, only for memory's sake, the terrible gale which raged over Lyons a week ago; and also, the ternado which caused so much damage on Friday last, in the county of St. Jean D'Angeley, near Beauvais. The crops, the bay and fruits were all destroyed, and many trees out down to the ground. In Paris, on Sunday last, the eve of the fête, a terrible

next day, but fortunately this was but a fear, and the whole ended well after all. On Monday last, the weather was cloudy, but in the evening the clouds cleared off, and the moon was as bright as she could be—a hig moon for the occasion. Now we have had two days rain—Tuesday and Wednesday, and to-day it halls and rains in torrents. What anomalous weather indeed!

Despite the articles published in the newspapers about the crops, which represent them as favor sile, the harvest of wheat, corn and other grain is very miscrable, and the speculation of importation of this article will be. I think, very favorable to the traders of America. Rye is said to be plentiful, but wheat has been much decayed by the rains and hail. Look out speculators for good bargains.

The fashionable people of Paris have altogether abardoned the city, and emigrated to Baden, Hombourg Spa, Wiesbaden, and other places of amusement. The seashores, as Havre, Dieppe, Trouville, and Etretat, are also much frequented by the rich citizens and noblemen of Europe, and it seems, trisyear, that there is a preference for sea bathing. As for the Americans, they are, for the most of them, all at Baden or Spa.

The Americans remaining in Paris are only those belonging to a passing-by-sort of people, fond of sights, and on their way to Italy, Germany or Spain. The only exception to this rule consists in a small flock of young men, who are living here as did Annibal at Capua.

The cholera is still raging in Sweden, and particularly at Copenhagen. In Warsaw the plague is also causing much damage; and in Persia, at Ispahan, the number of deaths is daily amounting to 300 people.

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In Paris the health is excellent, and this state of things is contributing much to the prosperity of commerce and the improvements made to the city. The Louvre is nearly now at fifty feet above the level of the ground, and the Rue de Rivoli is quite completed. It is true to say that despite the law which orders the work men of the government not to work on Sundays, they are all the week at their shantees, and wonk from daylight till evening.

The Emperor received a few days ago an invoice of five Andalusian horses of the most uncomparable beauty. They are a present from the Duke of Albe, the brother in law to his wife. The four Arabs now in Paris, have also presented the Emperor with three magnificent Arabian mares, and the Innaum of Muscat has also sent him three pairs of superb animals. Different projects of railways, to be established in Paris for the circulation of omnibus wagons, have been proposed to our government on the plan of those Different projects of railways, to be established in Paris for the circulation of omnibus wagons, have been proposed to our government on the plan of those used in the United States. The only one which has been granted till now, and will be used as an experiment, will run from the Place de la Concorde along the Quai de Billy to the Barrière of Passy; the tare of passengers will be only three cents. The two other projects now under examination consist of establishing a railway at the right of the first floors along the Boulevards, and the omnibuses which would run on the rails would be large enough to contain from forty to eighty people. The second project would establish a railway from the central halls, which would communicate with the Custom House and the Post Office, having different stations for passengers and merchandise. The haulage would be performed either by horses or by a steam engine of small power.

The mania of turning the tables seems to be over, and it is scarcely now mentioned, except among a certain number of savans, who are still agitating the question, and studying the facts, in order to know whether it is a nervous effect or a magnetic prodigy. Several members of the Roman Catholic church have prohibited these experiments, as contrary to the Christian faith; and among them I will mention the Bishop of Rennes and the Sacred Collegium of Lile, who have published several memdements on the subject of that would-be prodigy. It appears that Tertullian, the renowned Christian author of the first age, had also written a passage on these tertulic de mensis vaticinantibus circulators prestiges, and that he considered these experiments as temptations originating from hell.

The pilgrimages to the Holy Land have begun, as I have announced, and the first trip, under the patronage of Monsignor Bravoui, left yesterday from Marseilles. There were two hundred subscribers, at \$150 apiece, who will be taken care of, and who will visit all the Holy Land during one month, without any extra charce.

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Commodore Vanderbilt is visiting Europe on board of his magnificent yacht. There is a novelty in this way of travelling, which must be suggestive to the amateur of improvement and comfort.

A rich proprietor of the middle of France has ordered an immense wagon to be built expressly for him, containing a saloon, a double-bedded room, and a kitchen, which will be used by him and wife to be conveyed on all the railways of Europe. Such a plan is decidedly an excellent one, and will find many imitators, not only in Europe, but also in America.

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Bull fights will no doubt soon become as popular in France as they are in Spain. The first importation of the "Spadas," "Toreros," and "Barderibos," is new made in Belguim, where a genuine display of these Spanish sports is to take place on the first of next month. It is generally supposed that Mr. Arnault, the manager of the Hippodrome, will be allowed to offer to the Parisian population a display of the Olympian games.

Two weeks ago, on the 12th inst., a steamer run ning from Nice to Genoa, the Virgilio, Capt. Bodero, heard at tine o'clock in the evening, in the waters of Gargano, shouts uttered by people who seemed to be in distress. Immediately orders were given to stop the engine, and after a few minutes, the steamer was reached by two boats, on board of which were all the crew of the U. S. brig Oliver, Capt. W. Summer, which had left Leghorn with a cargo of marble; the brig was on fire and had sunk twelve hours before the American sallors met the Virgilio. No one was load during this terrible wreck.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was in Frankfort a week ago, according to the last accounts, on her way to Germany and thence home.

A Jesuit missionary in Africa, Father Olivius, arrived a few days ago at Marseilles, having with him forty black children of both sexes, seven and eight years old. These children of Ham, are to be educated in a convent, to be sent to their native land as missionaries.

The number of emigrants for the United States has been great since the 1st of August. It is calculated that about nine hundred and seventy Germans have left Havre for all parts of America.

Mr. Theodore Galardet, a doctor, who had been living in Havana for some years, and whose brother is the former-editor of the Courrer des Etats Units, of New York, has lately been deconated with the cross of the legion of honor, as termed by the Moniteur for the courage he has

Spanish or Americans.

Mr. De Leon, the United States consul for Egypt Mr. De Leon, the United States consul for Egypt, is still in Paris. Is is expected that he will sail for Alexandria on board of the United States frigate St. Louis, which is now at Spezzia, and which will come to Marseilles to take him to his new position.

Madame Alboni is decidedly married to Count Pepelli The wedding took place at the church of La Madeleine, where the prima donna was united to her husbane by the curate of the church. The panorama of North America, now exhibiting at the Salie Barttaeleung, has been quite successful, as far as it could be at such an epoch of the year, and in such a hall as that Salie Barttseleung. M. De Mailly, its proprietor, has made arrangements with a manager of one of the Boulevard theatres to have his panorama placed under a better light for the public gaze.

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The Italian theatre is now without a manager, Mr. Certi, the former impressario, has sent his resignation to the Minister of the Interior, refusing to continue his duty as long as he would be subject to so many annoyances as those to which he was now subject through the proprietors of the theatre Vensadour. M. Corti has lost a sum of 30,000c in that affair and did not wish to lose more than that.

Meyerbeer, the celebrated composer, has made arrangements with the manager of the comic operathouse to write an opera for him. M. Sorthe will furnish the libretto. It had been rumored that the music of the "Camp of Silisia" was the music that would be given by Meyerbeer; but that is quite erroneous, for the composer will make an entire new work.

work.

The Grand Opera House, which had been totally repaired and refitted, was opened last week to a few persons, literary and financial at the head of whom was the Minister of State, M. Fould. No doubt the tout ensemble was magnificent, but the detail of these new repairs were not accepted, and M. Fould has ordered the manager to change his plans and to alter them as he prejected it.

At the Français, Mme. Rachei made her only respeasance on Monday last, for the free exhibition in the tragedy of "Phedre," and was rewarded with much applause. She has now retired to her hotel, passage Trudon, and will not play till the end of September.

At the Vaudeville theatre a play in one act, called "L'Amour an Daguerreotype" was received with much applause. Mines. Auriol and Flexmore, two English dancers, have been exhibiting with full houses, in a pantomime called "Pop the Weasel, or the Dancing Scotchman." The actility and souplesse of these two dancers is really incredible, and they are nightly received with much applause.

At the Variètes, Mme. Ugalde is attracking all the smateurs of refined slaging. Her engagement is drawing to a close. She has received \$6,000 for one month.

At the Gaité theatre, a fairy play, called "Le Petit Hemme Rouge," (the little red man,) has met with the public approbation. It is a revival of an ancient pantomime which had much success in 1828.

At the Hippodrome and the Circus there are two clowns exhibiting the antipredan feat called title exhibits and the success of the second of the same should be an intended to the control of the stream of the part of the control of the stream of the sharing and talented denseure was born at Lyons in 1829. She commenced her studies in Paris at the school of Mr. Magnoliler when she was only twelve years of age. At the age of fourteen she made a very

PARIS, August 25, 1853.

We experienced on Sunday last a tornado, which has had no parallel for the last twenty years in the mighty capital of France and in the neighboring cities and villages. The temperature had been quite warm and sultry during the day. In the evening the horizon was as red as fire, and at nine o'clock the night was pitch dark. But at half past eleven, as if by magic, the shower came down as suddenly as a cannon ball, without being preceded by any drops of rain, as is usual. The thunder and lightning were as frequent as the turning of th streets of Paris were filled with water, and man houses on the corners of blocks were invaded by th water. The entrance of the Theatre Français, the Rue Richelieu, seemed to be a lake of muddy wa ter, and the audience, who were leaving the theatre were obliged to pass over planks in order to reach the entrance of the Palais Royal. As for those who had been out of Paris, in all the country place where the public congregate on Sundays, they wer for the most part as well "ducked" as if they ha for the most part as well "ducked" as if they had thrown themselves into the river. How many bon nets, dresses and gaiters have been ruined by the rain, no one can tell. After all, this tornado will be a fine affair for the milliners, dressmakers and gaite

dealers.

On Sunday, during the afternoon, the cities of Versailles and St. Germain were the rendeavous of all the fashionable people and distinguished strangers who are either living in the neighborhood of these cities, or spending some time in Paris. A Versailles the display of great waters had stracter many amateurs, as well as the manceuves and mutering of the troops of the camp of Satory. In the vening the Common Council and Prefect attende a splendid display of fireworks and the ascension of a huge balloon, under the direction of M. Enchambeneath which the equilibrist Thevelin was makin his evolutions. At St. Germain the Twelfth regment of Dragoons was amusing the visiters of the city with the display of a carousal, during which these skillful soldier exhibited the most extraord nary advoitness and dexterity—never was the arthorsemanship carried to such an extent. This 7e was given in behalf of the benevolent society of F. Germain, and Prince Murat, Gen. Koste, and Ms shall Maynan were present at the seat of honor. The entertainment was given in a large square ampt theatre built for the occasion, and the receip amounted to 10,000 france.

The astronomers of Paris are enjoying the utmo pleasure. M. Arago has announced to the Acaden of Science, that a splendid comet was to be seen the constellation of Paris, armed with telescopes and ope glasses, congregated in the squares and boulevard in order to see the "tailed star." Last night, tidler who was promenading on the boulevards me have been much astonished at the sight which beheld, meeting with so many people with their ey turned heavenward. During that time the pip pockets were making an abundant harvest, an know of two gentlemen of my acquaintance whave been deprived of their gold watches. Poor frommers indeed!

We have now in Paris a rich nabob, from Labo who is subject to the most astonishing illusion the man could have. He considers himself as proprie of "two noses;" and though he has been alrea operated on by Mr. Orplia, who made on him a meoperation